

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1883.

No. 34.

LOCAL.

CROP looks well this season.

MAIL leaves to-day at 11 a.m.

No service in the Presbyterian church to-morrow.

MR. CUREY, of Brown & Curry, is expected here on the first through boat.

THE cellar under J. A. McDougall & Co.'s store is being excavated at 60c a yard.

PROF. KENASTON left for Red Deer crossing on Friday. He will be back in ten days.

GRADING and tracklaying are proceeding on the C.P.R. west of the South branch at Medicine Hat.

W. STIFF is erecting an addition to his house on the Jas. Rowland estate, for use as a carpenter shop.

T. G. HUTCHINGS left for Swift Current and Winnipeg last week. He expects to be back about the 1st of August.

REV. A. B. BAIRD and M. McLeod left for Red Deer crossing on Tuesday last. They will return in about ten days.

THE sports committee have already secured subscriptions to the amount of \$150 towards the sports to take place on July 2nd.

A. SAVARD and O. Lederoute arrived from Swift Current on Thursday with twenty-four cart loads of goods for J. A. McDougall & Co.

THE London Free Press and Hamilton Spectator are dressed in new type throughout. The Spec. has had a new and improved head put on it.

THE H.B.C. saw mill began work on Monday last and is making good time ever since. It had four rafts chewed up by Thursday evening.

THE swallows are a nuisance, building rows of mud nests under the eaves of every building where they are allowed. These nests are bad for breeding vermin.

L. KELLY, of Kelly & McLeod, was to leave Winnipeg for Edmonton about the 10th inst. by the first through boat, accompanied by his mother, brother and sisters.

P. LAMB and party arrived on Tuesday with five wagons loaded with freight, principally dry goods, for Brown & Curry and J. Hebert's gold mining machinery.

Forty thousand pounds of goods for Brown & Curry were shipped from Winnipeg for Swift Current on May 31st. Donald McLeod will freight the goods to Edmonton.

MAIL arrived on Thursday at eleven a.m., six and a half days from Battleford, bringing ten bags of mail and express packages for W. L. Wood, G. A. Simpson and W. Parker.

LACROSSE practice has not been well attended lately, owing to seeding, the elections, wet weather and other causes. It is likely to be entered into with more spirit in future.

JOHN J. FERGUSSON has taken the east half of section 8, township 52, range 24 west, as a homestead and pre-emption. J. F. Schneider has taken the west half of the same section.

Mr. Stevens and wife, with two sons and a daughter arrived on Tuesday with Lamb's party. Mr. Stevens has located on section 10, township 53, range 23 west, in rear of Clover bar.

J. WALTER has constructed a boom at the mouth of the Whitemud, to catch the logs cut on the upper part of the creek during the winter before last, and which he will run down loose.

ACCORDING to the latest chronometer observation the sun rises this morning at 3:20 and sets at 8:30 giving seventeen hours and ten minutes of sun light. This calculation is open to revision.

COLLECTION at morning and evening services in the Methodist church on Sunday, to defray cost of erecting a marble tablet in the church in memory of Rev. George Macdougall, founder of the mission.

AVERAGE attendance at the public school for the past week, twenty-eight; eighteen boys and ten girls. There are forty names on the register. It will soon be necessary to furnish additional seating accommodation.

W. J. BRASS, of McArthur's survey party, arrived in town on Saturday last. He left the party running block outlines on the 13th base about eighty miles east of this place. Ord's party is similarly employed on the 12th base.

As the 1st of July falls on a Sunday this year, the celebration which usually takes place on that day in honor of confederation will be postponed until Monday, the 2nd. Horse and foot races will take place on the race track during the day, and a lacrosse match between the two teams of the Edmonton club will come off on the same grounds at three p.m. There will be a ball at the Jasper house in the evening.

THE H.B.Co. own sections 8 and 26 in all townships from the boundary to a distance of five miles north of the Saskatchewan. Over five miles north of the river they have no claim on any land except a portion around their forts.

G. SANDERSON of this place was married during his recent visit east to Miss Julia Simpson, daughter of Robert Simpson, of Poplar Heights, Manitoba. He was to start for Edmonton with his new partner about the 1st inst.

REV. FATHER TESSIER, of Dunvegan, arrived at St. Albert last week. He has resided in the Peace River country for the past fourteen years and speaks very highly of the region as a farming country. He is here to secure medical attendance as he is not in good health.

A WINNIPEG man named Bunce, who is building a ferry scow at Red Deer forks, had his horses stolen as he supposes by Indians while on his way from Maple creek to the forks with lumber. The horse stealing trade seems to be lively around Cypress and Red Deer forks.

THE machinery is being fitted on Hebert's mining scow and active operations will probably be commenced next week. The engine is a twelve horse portable, Waterous make, with upright sectional boiler. The scow has been lengthened considerably to support the weight of the engine.

EDMONTON is better off than most river towns in the dryness of its site. The cellars along Main street are perfection for keeping vegetables in. Potatoes put in last fall are coming out now as hard and fresh as when put in. This may look like a matter of very little account, but really it is a great advantage.

J. CAVANA and wife, C. F. Strang, and F. Ross arrived from Winnipeg and Swift Current on Thursday. They started with Norris & Carey's carts from Swift Current, but left them at Meeting creek. The trip from Swift Current occupied twenty-six days, including five days' delay at the South branch on account of high winds.

THE Saskatchewan Herald says that on and after July 1st Donald McLeod will run a stage line from Calgary to Edmonton. Also that the steamer Manitoba will make regular trips between Prince Albert and Edmonton every fortnight. Also that A. Macdonald of the firm of that name arrived in Battleford on the 5th inst. on his way to Edmonton.

THOSE who have travelled over the C.P.R. line from Swift Current to Maple creek agree that that portion of the road was never intended to form part of a great through route. The sharpest curves are made to save cutting through the most trifling sandhill and the work throughout is very poorly done, different altogether from that on the line from Moose Jaw east.

A MEETING to take into consideration the getting up of sports in celebration of confederation day was held in the Edmonton hotel on Wednesday evening last; D. Ross chairman, Dr. Munro, secretary. A committee consisting of S. D. Mulkins, W. G. Ibbotson, W. McLeod, J. Reid and E. Brousseau, with the chairman and secretary, was appointed to solicit subscriptions and get up a programme of sports.

THE Winnipeg Commercial, weekly, is now enlarged to twenty-four pages. Its get up and management are a model of elegance and neatness, ability and truth. If the country does not collapse, or the paper keep too far in advance of the times, it will certainly achieve the success it deserves. But a paper that is issued to inform other people how to do business is surely capable of managing its own successfully. Steen & Boyce, publishers, price, \$2 a year.

W. STIFF, secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton district agricultural society, wrote to the department of agriculture, Ottawa, on behalf of the society asking that steps be taken by the department to place on exhibition in the east samples of the agricultural products of this vicinity, and also for a grant of money from the government to increase the exhibition prize list. The answer dated May 26th arrived by last mail and is signed, John Lowe, secretary department of agriculture. It says: "An effort will be made to obtain some samples of grain from your vicinity for exhibition in the older provinces and in the United Kingdom, at the time of the next harvest." The question of giving a grant of money to the society for exhibition purposes is not free from difficulties, and the minister finds himself unable to make an immediate decision upon it; but it will be taken into consideration.

THE only plan by which cabbage plants can be protected from cut-worms is to wrap the plant with paper, leaving the lower part of the root and the upper part of the leaves exposed, before transplanting. The worm cuts the plant just above the ground, and the paper blocks his game as he can't gnaw through it. Sometimes, however, even this is not effectual; he either climbs over or digs below the paper and comes up inside. These worms are bad.

THE Indians who monopolized the lacrosse ground and race track during their thirst dance left all their tent poles standing. These will be turned to account by the lacrosse boys who will use them to make a railing or fence around the grounds. As the medicine tent contains a very large number of poles it will be quite a bonanza, and the sacred pole in the centre when cut up will make very good fence posts. The boys had better look out that the thunder bird or spirit don't get after them.

By mistake, in last week's issue the weather report for the week ending June 2nd was inserted in place of that for the week ending June 16th. The following is the correct report for the latter week: Saturday, highest, 60, lowest, 47; Sunday, highest, 54, lowest, 37; Monday, highest 50, lowest 42; Tuesday, highest 72, lowest, 39; Wednesday, highest, 68, lowest, 39; Thursday, highest 73, lowest, 40; Friday, highest, 70, lowest, 40. Different in a very important particular from the report given.

BIG BEAR is expected at Fort Pitt this summer, to take up his permanent residence there. In preparation for his arrival a sub agency is to be established of which T. Quinn of the Battleford office is to have charge. A large amount of supplies are also being laid in. The notorious himself has not as yet appeared. Fort Pitt was his former home, and he does not bear a bad reputation in that vicinity. His ideas of mine and thine are said to be rather confused at present, however, probably on account of his living so long near Fort Walsh, where he suffered from bad examples.

A REPORT was brought in by Savard and Lederoute that four half breeds were killed recently near Cypress by South Piegans. The names were Pierre Boucher, — Bousille, Kaka-kees or The Crow, and another whose name was not learned. The Indians it appears had stolen horses and the four men who were killed and another named Edouard Boucher pursued them. As they were overhauling the Indians the latter lay in ambush and when they came within range fired a volley killing Bousille instantly. The remaining four attempted to hold a parley with the Indians, thinking that they had taken them for other parties, telling them that they were Canadian half breeds and did not come to fight. The Indians replied that as they had already killed one of the party they might as well kill the rest, and commenced firing again, killing the remainder of the party except Edouard Boucher who escaped after having killed one Piegian. The men killed formerly resided at St. Albert but went south with the buffalo, and latterly have been living in the Missouri river country until driven north by United States troops. All had large families. The freighters heard the report at the Sandy buttes half way between Swift Current and the Forks from a person just arrived from Cypress hills.

REV. H. LEDUC writes as follows from Prince Albert, under date of June 6th: "In order to receive a written answer to the resolution of the meeting held at Edmonton last winter, relative to the Edmonton colonization society, I was obliged to remain a few days at Ottawa after Mr. Maloney's leaving for the west. I got this answer at last, and immediately left for Winnipeg, where I arrived two days after Mr. Maloney had left for Edmonton. I expected to reach St. Albert by the end of May, but here again I am delayed waiting for the steamboat. She went down to Grand Rapids, and there is no chance for me to go up until she arrives. I hope the survey has been satisfactorily made by Mr. Dean. Old claims taken before the transfer have been recognized. The river survey is to be extended two miles back from the river at St. Albert, Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan, 10 chains in width and pre-emption besides, or 20 chains in width and the second mile for pre-emption. Settlers anterior to 1880 not to be disturbed, either the one on odd or even numbered sections. Free permits to cut a certain amount of timber, fence rails and firewood, are to be granted, and renewed in certain conditions and circumstances. Fuller details on my arrival at St. Albert."

W. KEMP arrived from Red Deer crossing on Wednesday last. He reports the roads good and streams low. Crops at the crossing are looking well. The Messrs. Beatty have twenty five acres in crop and several other parties have smaller quantities. There are about thirty settlers in the vicinity of the crossing now. A party of eight arrived from Battleford lately and took up land. Nothing had been seen of that Calgary and Edmonton C.P.R. survey party when he left. J. Little, who started a horse ranch a few miles below the crossing last fall lost about twenty mares by mange during the winter.

PROF. A. C. KENASTON, of the C.P.R. exploratory survey arrived here on Tuesday last. He left Swift Current on the 24th of May with a large party and struck due north across the South branch. He then turned west to Sullivan's lake, and passing south of Mirey lake reached the Battle river at Donald Whitford's crossing. The larger portion of the party remained in camp there while he came in to Edmonton. He will go from here to Red Deer crossing and on his return will explore the country north of the Saskatchewan, eastward, taking in a strip thirty or forty miles wide. The professor visited Edmonton in the fall of '82, coming in from Moose Jaw on the old Plain trail via the Elbow of Battle river and Hay lakes. He was not favorably impressed with the appearance of the country at that time, but his present trip has altered that opinion considerably.

THE present mail contract expires on the 1st of July next and it was expected that it would not be renewed but that a mail route would be established from Calgary instead. Whether we are to have a mail from Calgary or not it appears that the one from Qu'Appelle is to be continued. It is timed between Stobart—Duck lake—and Edmonton as follows: To leave Stobart every third Monday, commencing 2nd of July, at 7 a.m. Arrive at Battleford going west every third Wednesday, commencing 4th of July, at 7 p.m. Arrive at Edmonton every third Wednesday, commencing 11th of July, at 7 p.m. To leave Edmonton every third Saturday, commencing 14th July, at 7 a.m. Arrive at Battleford going east every third Friday, commencing 20th of July, at 7 p.m. Arrive at Stobart every third Tuesday, commencing 24th of July, at 7 p.m. So A. N. McLeod, post office inspector, says. It is evidently intended by the post office authorities that the mail shall run on time and make good time—ten days from Stobart to Edmonton. The intention is good—first class, indeed—but this Edmonton mail route is like another route frequently alluded to but which shall be nameless here—it is paved with good intentions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A good joiner or cabinet maker, at St. Jean Bros' furniture factory. Highest wages will be paid to a suitable man.

FOR SALE.—Fifteen oxen, one span of general purpose horses, harness, etc. All in good order and fit for work. Apply to Peter Lamb, in camp near lacrosse ground.

PUBLIC BALL AND SUPPER. Monday evening, July 2nd, at the Jasper house. Dancing to be in Masonic hall. Music by the Edmonton string band. Supper served at 12 o'clock.

DOMINION DAY.

EDMONTON DISTRICT RACES & SPORTS

commencing on race track, at 10 a.m., on

MONDAY, 2nd JULY.

FOOT RACES:

100 yards, entrance fee \$3.
250 yards, entrance fee \$2.
1 mile, entrance fee \$1.
1 mile, entrance fee \$1.
100 yards, boys 11 to 15 years, free.
100 yards, boys 5 to 11 years, free.

HORIZONTAL BAR, 12 O'CLOCK.

HORSE RACES:

1 mile race, entrance fee \$3.
1 mile race, entrance fee \$2.
1 mile race, entrance fee \$2.
1 mile race, Indian horses and riders, free.
Consolation, 1 mile, free.

LACROSSE MATCH, 3 P.M.

Value of prizes will be published next Saturday.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—One dollar per quarter (thirteen issues). Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter; transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than one dollar. OLIVER & ENLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JUNE 23, 1888.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Now that seeding is over, and before the busy of haying and harvest commences, is a good time for the agricultural society to set its house in order in preparation for the fall exhibition that is to take place. In pursuance of this idea a meeting of the directors is to be held on Tuesday evening next, when a constitution and by-laws in the guidance of the society will be discussed. At the same time steps will be taken to plan and organize for the fall show. Last year the exhibition was not such a success as it should have been. The principal reason was that the time for preparation was so short and at such an unfavorable part of the season that there was no possibility of the lot being worked up, or generally or to such a height as is necessary to the success of affairs of this kind. Contributions to the fund were made kindly enough, and the attendance was good, but the articles on exhibition were few in number and not representative in quality.

By commencing so early in the season as in the present case every opportunity will be afforded to secure subscriptions sufficient to make up a good prize list, and the interest of intending exhibitors will have time to work up to the requisite pitch. Every man who holds that his section of country, or his breed of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, are the best in the district, will have an opportunity of proving it at the exhibition, with plenty of notice beforehand to give him time to get everything into its best shape. It may be that this will result in some special articles being pampered or forced beyond their ordinary growth merely for exhibition purposes, but although this is of very little benefit at first it will in the end show to each farmer what can be done by making special efforts, and the special effort that was in the first place only applied to one animal or plant may in future seasons be extended so as to include the whole crop or stock, with results beneficial to the individual and to the community. To cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is to confer a benefit upon the human race, and the fulfillment of this idea of increasing the ability of the earth to yield food for man is, or should be, the object of agriculture, rather than the mere holding of exhibitions. The exhibition is only a means to an end—the improvement of the science of agriculture—not the end itself.

Besides the benefits likely to be derived from a knowledge and application of improved methods of cultivation, such as will be diffused among persons resident here by the best methods and results being compared at the exhibition, it must not be forgotten that this is above all others the best means of proving to the outside world the agricultural capabilities of the district. While the mere word of those who are, as every person here is, may be doubted by parties living at a distance when the products of the country are spoken of, there can be no question raised or doubt entertained when those products are actually placed on view. A person who will not believe such a person, rather than he will or not, believe what he sees. All that this district requires to place it in the front rank as a field for immigration is for its capabilities in the way of raising fruit, grain, vegetables and stock, should be known. It is acknowledged on all hands that in the supply of coal, gold, iron, timber, fertility of soil, and luxuriance of growth, it stands the list in the North-West, but it is urged against it that owing to summer frosts it is not suited for raising wheat, or the more delicate kinds of grain and vegetables. Once any certain impression has taken hold of the popular mind, more arguments are useless to eradicate it. As long as the idea of the prevalence of summer frosts in this district more than in any other part of the North-West is allowed to remain, so long we need not expect the flow of immigration which the country is

fitted to absorb, and which is all that is required to make this the most valuable part of Canada. The best, or indeed the only, way to refute this idea is to secure the best samples of produce the country can afford, by holding an exhibition and offering good prizes, and then by means of the agricultural society placing these specimens on exhibition in the different localities from which immigration is desired or from which it is likely to come.

In this way substantial service will be done the district and the individual members of it, by the society and by the exhibition to be held, developing competition at home in order to bring out the best of everything, and then by entering into competition elsewhere, to prove the superiority of the district. This part of the country requires no puffing, standing squarely on its merits it is ahead of all competitors. All that is necessary is that these merits should be laid plainly before the public. For this end the society was organized, and for this end no doubt its officers and members will work.

At the present time agriculture is the main dependence of the place, and every man, whether a farmer or not, is interested more or less deeply in it. The Edmonton society gives everyone an opportunity to do his share in the work, and it is to be hoped that each will feel it is his duty and pleasure to help the society along by every reasonable means, whether as officer, member, or exhibitor.

During the debate on the land bill in the house, A. W. Ross, M.P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, expressed his opinions as to some length. He favored the entire abolition of the pre-emption right. He said:

"Should a man want more than 160 acres he can purchase from the railway companies or the colonization companies on the alternate sections to the extent of 640 acres adjoining his property. For many a poor man 160 acres of land is a bigger farm than he can cultivate. We have numbers of large speculators in the North-West, it is true; but if there is one class more numerous than another, it is the poor settler. He takes up his pre-emption of 160 acres, when he cannot farm really more than five, ten, or twenty acres fit for cultivation. Here he has 35 acres, and he is keeping that for years, and what is he keeping it for? Simply and solely in order that by the time he gets his patent he can sell it to speculators."

Mr. Ross draws up a strong indictment against the "poor" settler. He is not able to cultivate 160 acres, and therefore he should not have it. He takes a pre-emption merely in order to sell to speculators. These "poor" settlers should be crowded four or five on each section, rather than the few they ever want to increase their acreage they would be compelled to buy from the speculators holding the old sections all around them. A very pretty plan, truly. Because a man is poor, he should be kept poor. Instead of being allowed to buy land from the government at the same price as heavy speculators, which he actually does when he takes a pre-emption—he should be compelled to buy speculators' land at speculators' prices. Why? Because—because—it would be better for the speculators, to which class Mr. Ross and the majority of the members of the house belong. No other reason is given. It is merely the desire of the government to make money out of the land, the settler pays the same price for his pre-emption as any other parties do for their land. If it is wrong to allow speculation in land, how can the action of the government in reserving two-thirds of the country for speculative purposes be justified? And if it is against the best interests of the country to allow land to be held without cultivation, how can the grant of 25,000,000 acres to the syndicate and 2,000,000 to the colonization societies, without conditions of settlement, be justified? Or how could Mr. Ross and two-thirds of the members of the house vote against Charlton's amendment to the land bill—that no land should pass out of the hands of the government except on conditions of settlement?

It seems that this rule against speculators only works one way—in favor of the rich against the poor. A. W. Ross, the prime North-West speculator, posing as the opponent of speculation is a piece of effrontery that is worthy of a monument in brass, were the design not so utterly transparent.

In June of last year general Terry, of the U.S. military forces, submitted a report to the war department relating to the treatment of Canadian Indians found hunting on the south side of the line, in which he proposed that the property of all such should be confiscated and themselves sent north. The reason for advocating such stringent measures is that "in view of the smallness of the force kept on foot by the Canadian government in its north-western provinces little aid can be afforded by it, however good its will may be." It is true that the Canadian police is very small, not a tenth part of the number of troops kept on the south side of the line by the U.S. government, but small as the force is better order is kept amongst the Indians on the north than amongst those on the south side of the line. Whether the police can give any aid in the recovery of stolen property or not is seen plainly in the last case that occurred. Twenty-six horses were stolen by a band of Crees on the U.S. side of the line and brought to Cypress hills. The police were notified of the fact, and at last accounts twenty-five of the horses had been recovered and four of the thieves sent to every prison in the country. The record that general Terry, of the whole of the troops under his command ever accomplished as much in the recovery of stolen property during the last five years as this small portion of a small force accomplished in a few weeks. Let it be remembered that this same band of stolen stock of the ranchmen who stole the horses and a war party of Piegans, besides the U.S. troops on the south side of the line. The mounted police may not be all that they should be, but it is not for any person connected with the United States military forces now operating against the Indians to cast any reflections on their ability to accomplish the whole of their duty.

The great North-West gilt enterprise, by which \$174,500 in Portage la Prairie property and cash is to be given away, is advertised in the *Manitoba Review*. Only 35,000 tickets, at 50 cents each, are issued. One ticket holder out of every seven must win a prize. Committee of management: Ed. McDonald, mayor Portage la Prairie; W. R. Black, barrister-at-law; Isaiah Mahanway, M.P.P.; M. Blake, esquire; John Boudette, barrister-at-law; W. T. Adamson, banker; Robert Adamson, banker, Winnipeg; J. P. Young, councillor, Portage; T. Colquhoun, esq., mayor of Portage; John Cramer, barrister, Minneapolis; and R. Galloway, merchant, Gladstone. Valuers: S. R. Marlett and W. P. Smith; secretary-treasurer, W. P. Shaw; corresponding secretary, J. T. Johns, all of Portage la Prairie. The drawing of the prizes is to be on the 20th of May, at Portage la Prairie. The owners of the property are to give them up, they will have to gamble off their town lots; and the real estate business is pretty flat when such an extraordinary means has to be taken to create a boom. It must be an edifying spectacle to see the mayor, ex-mayor, M.P.P. and other dignitaries of the town obtaining at a wheel of fortune. When this dodge is worked out we may expect to hear of the corporation purchasing a fast horse or starting a fair-bank. It would be a good break to post the mayor and ex-mayor on three card monte, whereby in connection with raids on "dishonestly" houses to take out the city's finances. This is a progressive age.

The *Winnipeg Sun*, in commenting on the sedition bill lately thrown out by the senate, praises that body for its action, and says: "The only effective cure for this class of evils lies in a truer and better public sentiment. When that approaches and is nearly a right standard, and not until then, will society be provided with sufficient moral and legal bulwarks against crimes which inflict such an untold amount of misery on the human family." These "crimes" inflict an "untold amount of misery on the human family," and yet they should not be taken cognizance of by the law until they are cured by a "truer and better public sentiment." When public sentiment has improved to such an extent that the crime is cured—no! it has ceased to exist—there will be no need of a law to deal with it. It was to be learned by law as a crime what is almost universally acknowledged to be such, and thereby aided in educating public sentiment to a better and truer standard.

that the bill was passed, and passed by the majority of the representatives of the people. As far as the senate is concerned, if the will of the people is to be overruled by that body, it is time that either they or the house commons should "go." Canada is not so rich that it can afford \$28 a minute for running its legislative machine, and have one part spending its time passing bills for the other part to throw out.

The Ontario government is going to take the bill by the nose in the matter of the boundary award. Ties and timber have been taken out in the western part of the disputed territory, claimed by the general government for Manitoba. The Ontario government demanded payment of the dues on this timber from the contractors. They refused on the ground that the timber belonged to the general not the provincial government. The Ontario government has accordingly sent out a timber inspector to seize all wood cut by the contractors. This will place matters in such a position that they will have to be settled either one way or the other.

The Winnipeg board of trade, without consideration of the merits of the previous condition of affairs, deliberately kicks against the new C.P.R. freight rates, and sends a long letter on the subject, containing numerous tabulated statements, to the minister of railways, setting forth its views on the matter. The board of trade is not so strong enough. It should have done its kicking when the Northern Pacific was in the field, or when the question of disallowance was being urged at the polls in the late Manitoba election. Then it might have benefited itself by kicking. Now the more it kicks the more it will get hurt.

By the new franchise bill almost every man and woman in the eastern provinces has, or will have a voice in the election of members of the Canadian parliament. The measure approaches very nearly the universal suffrage. At the same time no person in the length and breadth of the North-West has that right. A law that grants almost universal suffrage to one part of the country and allows another part to remain entirely disfranchised is so manifestly unfair that it will surely not be allowed to remain long in that form. If the women of eastern Canada are entitled to vote surely the men of the North-West have the same right.

It is or was stipulated in the syndicate bargain that the Union Pacific railroad should be accepted as the standard of the Canadian Pacific. On the former road the standard grade is 96 feet to the mile, while on the lattered it is the height of 116 feet to the mile is reached and may be exceeded. How is this for elevating the standard?

The *Montreal Gazette* says editorially that the changes in the law laws "are all the interest of the bona fide settler, and tending to the promotion not merely of the settlement but of the cultivation of our vast domain, the North-West." In its Ottawa correspondent the same issue of the *Gazette* quotes Mr. Charlton's amendment, that land should only be sold on condition of settlement, and says: "It is manifest that this proposition is idiotic nonsense." Elsewhere in the same correspondence the premier's reply to Mr. Charlton is stated to be "convulsed with merriment as he (the premier) expressed the inconsistency of Mr. Charlton, and discredited for extraordinary amendment he desired to make to the land act." What there was extraordinary, or furnishing cause for merriment, in an amendment which would actually have the effect of which the *Gazette* editorially approves, and which will certainly not be obtained without it, is difficult for an ordinary mind to see. These members of parliament must be of a very humorous turn of mind when they can extract a laugh out of such material.

This Ontario prohibitory liquor law is to be fought against in the courts. The saloon keepers, liquor dealers and brewers make common cause against it. Who can say that prohibition does not prohibit what it is fought against so determinedly by those connected with the liquor business? Whether it does or not, they evidently believe it does.

The *Globe* says of the Canadian politicians of today: "The man who seeks to gain noble ends by honorable means is looked upon as an unbusinesslike theorist, totally unfit for practical politics."

SLAVE LAKE.

The H.B.Co. started their first brigade, of two boats, to the Athabasca landing on the 31st of May.

Rev. Father Tissier, formerly of Dunvegan, was on board. The rev. father has been ill for some time, and goes to seek medical advice.

Joseph Valette and Charles Dumas, retiring servants of the H.B.Co., with their families, also started. The former has been in the H.B.Co. service for 32 years in the New Caledonia district, British Columbia, and now intends to go back to old Red river. Somewhat of a change since Valette left Manitoba. Charles Dumas has been in Peace river 32 years, and was guide for the Athabasca brigade when the H.B.Co. used to send their boats to York factory. For the past eight or nine years he has been in charge of the H.B.Co. post of Hudson's Hope. He intends settling at Edmonton.

Slave lake, May 31st, 1880.

PEACE RIVER.

J. Hayes arrived from Peace river country on Thursday afternoon of last week. He is the last to come in of the party of four who left Edmonton in the spring of '82 to settle in that region. They went determined to farm, but having lost three out of their four oxen on the trip, and not being able to get in as early as they expected, they were unable to do anything last summer, and were thrown back so far that they were compelled to come out in order to get a new start. Hayes is determined to go back as soon as he can get things into shape for business again, and thinks that the experience gained will be of great benefit to him. He is very much pleased with the country and climate, and considers both superior to Edmonton. He and W. Lloyd had erected a shanty and done some breaking on a claim a few miles from Dunvegan last fall and the two men remained on it until the 26th of February, when Lloyd left for Edmonton. The weather was very stormy and cold in January, the thermometer going down to 56 and 57 below zero on two days about the middle of the month. The snow was about three feet deep in the latter end of February. During the latter part of February and all March the weather was very fine. Snow began to go off about the middle of March and the ground was bare in the first week of April. A very hard crust formed on the snow in March, but this did not prevent the H.B.Co.'s herd of horses which were wintering out from doing well. They kept along the north bank of the river where the sun has more effect on the snow than on the plain behind. The Peace river broke up about the middle of April, and grass began to turn green in the latter end of the month. The spring was somewhat later than usual. No horses died during the winter.

The piece of breaking, about three acres in extent, which had been done last fall was sown this spring with wheat, barley and oats, and the grain was up at the time Hayes left, on the 10th of May. The crop sown at Dunvegan was also up time and looking well.

Rabbits and chickens are plentiful all over the country, also ducks and geese wherever there are any lakes or ponds. Of large game, bears both black, brown and grizzly, are the most plentiful. The grizzly is generally found near the mountains and the black bear on the plains. Moose are not as common as a few years ago, and are found principally around Fort St. John. There are a few timber wolves. Foxes, both red, cross and grey, are very numerous, also marten and fisher.

Hayes left the claim in charge of J. A. B. Milton, who went to Peace river last summer and intends to reside there permanently. He left Dunvegan on the 10th of May on a raft loaded with H.B.Co. goods for Battle river, which comes into the Peace below the mouth of Smoky river. The trip to the mouth of Smoky river occupied a day. The Peace is a grand stream, being half as wide again as the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, very deep, with a strong current and a few islands in it. The banks are very high and slope back from the river, the northern being all prairie and the southern all timber. There are no high cut banks as on the Saskatchewan. The Smoky river is nearly as large at its mouth as the Saskatchewan. The cart road from Slave lake to Dunvegan crosses the Peace at the mouth of the Smoky. The banks on each side of the river are very high. The grade of the cart road is not very steep, but is over a mile long. From the crossing to Dunvegan the road is dry and good, but from the same place to Slave lake it is very muddy, being through timber the greater part of the way. Considerable repairs were made on it by the H.B.Co. since last year. The distance from the crossing of Peace river to the head of Slave lake is variously estimated at from 60 to 80 miles. Probably about 75 is the correct figure. The trip across occupied four days with oxen and carts. Hayes started from Slave lake post on the 1st of June with the two H.B.Co. York boats coming to the Athabasca landing for supplies and arrived there in four days. The trip from the landing to Edmonton occupied five and a half days with carts, the whole trip from Dunvegan to Edmonton occupying only fourteen and a half days of traveling with loads.

C. P. R. LANDS.

"The Canadian Pacific Railway, Manitoba and the Canadian North-West," is the title of the latest immigration pamphlet issued by the C.P.R. company. It is printed for circulation in the old country and contains a great deal of reliable and valuable information.

The lands of the company will be disposed of at prices ranging from \$2.50 an acre and upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation, or without such conditions at prices to be fixed by the land commissioner. If paid for in full at the time of purchase a deed of conveyance will be given, but the purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum payable in advance. Payment may be made in land grant bonds, which will be taken at ten per cent. above their face value. A rebate of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to the price paid, will be allowed on condition that the purchaser reside on the land and bring at least one half under cultivation during the first four years. If he does not reside on the land he must bring one-eighth under cultivation each year. If a purchaser fails to fulfil the conditions of cultivation he will not be entitled to any rebate, but he may be allowed a rebate on the quantity of land actually brought under cultivation. All sales are made on condition that all improvements placed on the land purchased are to remain on it until the final payment has been made; the purchaser must pay all taxes and assessments; all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for town site and railway purposes, are reserved from sale; and the company reserves the right to take, without remuneration except for the improvements, a strip 200 feet wide to be used for a right of way or other railway purposes. Within the railway belt along the main line, sections 1, 9, 13, 21, 25, and 33, belong to the Canada North-West land company, and 11 and 29 to the school reserves; the remaining odd numbered sections belong to the C.P.R.

The expenditure necessary for the first year of farming is estimated at \$725, but this is very low. At the present prices of the articles mentioned as necessities at least \$1,000 would be required to purchase them. In estimating the profit of farming the yield of grain is given as 30 bushels to the acre and the price at 80c, and at the end of the fifth year the estimate given places the farmer worth \$5,500, out of which he has only been obliged to pay the railway company \$450 for the land. The result given is quite possible but it is to be feared that it is seldom attained except in cases in which the farmer had considerably over \$1,000 to start on.

A table gives the average yields of grain in Manitoba during the five years from '77 to '81. Wheat ranges from 26½ in '77 to 30 in '81; oats from 57½ to 59½; barley from 40 to 63; peas from 32 to 38½; rye from 30 to 40; and potatoes from 302 to 320. The average yield of wheat in several states is also given as follows: Minnesota 17 bushels per acre, Wisconsin 14 bushels, Pennsylvania 15 bushels, Massachusetts 16 bushels. The cost of breaking, plowing, and harvesting, in Manitoba is estimated at from \$11 to \$14 an acre.

A list of the stations on the prairie section of the main line, from St. Vincent to Swift Current, is given in the order in which they occur as follows: St. Vincent, Emerson, Dominion city, Arnaud, Dufrost, Otterburn, Niverville, St. Norbert, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Rosser, Marquette, Keaburn, Poplar Point, High Bluff, Portage la Prairie, Burnside, Bagot, McGregor, Austin, Sidney, Melbourne, Carberry, Sewell, Douglas, Chater, Brandon, Alexander, Griswold, Oak lake, Verdin, Hargrave, Elkhorn, Fleming, Moosomin, Red Jacket, Wapella, Burrows, Whitewood, Percival, Broadview, Oakshela, Grenfell, Summerberry, Wolseley, Sinitaluta, Indian Head, Qu'Appelle, McLean, Balgonie, Pilot Butte, Regina, Grand coulee, Pierre, Belle plain, Pasqua, Moose Jaw, Boharim, Cason, Mortlach, Parkbeg, Secretan, Chaplin (at Old Wives lakes), Ernfold, Morse, Herbert, Rush lake, Waldec, Swift Current. The distance between the different ends of divisions are as follows: St. Vincent to Winnipeg 68 miles, Winnipeg to Brandon 132½ miles, Brandon to Broadview 131 miles, Broadview to Moose Jaw 134½ miles, Moose Jaw to Swift Current 112 miles. Total from St. Vincent to Swift Current 578 miles, or from Winnipeg to Swift Current 510 miles.

The pamphlet is beautifully printed in English style, and is a model of full, concise and accurate information, useful to intending immigrants. It places before this class the advantages of the North-West in a manner that all can understand, and whereby all must be convinced. There is little or no exaggeration in it. It deals simply with facts, but of course placing them in the most favorable light. It closes with a quotation from last year's budget speech of the Canadian finance minister, which lays down the principle that the lands of the North-West should be held to provide "free homes for the people of the old world and the inhabitants of our own Dominion," and draws a glowing picture of the brilliant results that are to follow the adherence to this principle of "free lands."

NOTICES.

NOVELS AND LIBRARIES for sale at the Bulletin office.

WRITING PAPER, envelopes, ink, and school books, at the Bulletin office.

NOTICE.—All parties who subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Long Bros. and who have not yet paid, are requested to forward the amounts so subscribed to the Bulletin office at once, as the lists should have been closed on June 1st.

NOTICE.—All parties indebted to the late firm of Jas. Haly & Co. are hereby notified to pay the amount of their accounts to S. D. Mulkins before June 1st, as he has instructions to sue all parties whose accounts are not paid at that date.

TO LET, on reasonable terms, at Ft. Saskatchewan, about 400 yards from police barracks, a four roomed house with frame kitchen attached. Would do either for a store or dwelling house, with convenient stable and outhouses. Apply to Robt. Belcher, Ft. Saskatchewan.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

CHAMPION.—The first class working and driving French Canadian stallion, imported last fall by Mr. J. Norris, in accordance with numerous requests, will stand for mares from this date until the end of June, health and weather permitting, as follows: At St. Albert mission on Friday, Saturday and Monday and on Wednesday evening of each week. At Edmonton from Tuesday at ten o'clock a.m. until Wednesday at three o'clock p.m. At Cus's Cut Bank lake farm on Thursdays from ten o'clock a.m. until five p.m. Terms—\$10, payable in advance. Service at owner's risk. St. Albert, May 11th, 1883.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TENDERS

For the following supplies, to be delivered at the mounted police barracks, at

FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will be received by the undersigned up to noon on

MONDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1883.

BRAN, to be delivered in September, 1,000 lbs.

COAL, soft, to be delivered during September and October, 30 tons.

The person to whom the contract is awarded will be required to furnish satisfactory securities, and to execute such formal contract as may be desired.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SEV. GAGNON,
Inspector commanding
N.W. mounted police at Fort Saskatchewan.

Mounted police barracks,
Fort Saskatchewan, June 12th, 1883.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

RESTAURANT.—F. Pagerie has opened a restaurant in Jas. McDonald's building, opposite Frank Oliver's store, and solicits a share of the patronage of his friends and the public generally. Meals at all hours—50c each, 10 for \$4.50, and 21 for \$9. Pies, cakes and bread always on hand and for sale.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin office, Main st., Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLAY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on June 24th.

COMMERCIAL.

Very little imported flour for sale, and no demand for it, as the native article is good enough for all purposes this season. Farmers have sufficient on hand to supply themselves. Prices are: Wheat flour 88, 89, and 910, per sack; barley flour 85 to 86.50 per sack. (Chopped feed 25, shorts 36, and wheat or barley bran is a pound.

Lumber is on hand in unlimited quantities, and is being made as fast as possible. Prices: Lumber 25 per M, first class 350 per M, rustic siding and flooring 347 per M, dressed half-inch siding 340 per M, shingles 80 per M. Very little wheat offering for sale. Worth 22 to 25.50 per bushel, cash. Barley offering in small quantities at \$1 a bushel.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Owing to the nature of the country through which the present telegraph line runs south of the Beaver hills and around Hay lakes it is very difficult to keep it in repair. A proposition has been made to the government to have the route changed so as to leave the old line alone at the point at which it is crossed by the Victoria trail and come in by way of Beaver lake and Fort Saskatchewan to Edmonton. The route, although it would be less difficult to keep in working order and besides would furnish telegraphic communication to the nearest office at Fort Saskatchewan settlements. A. Taylor, operator at Edmonton addressed a letter to H. Gibson, subject, stating the advantages to be derived from a change of route, and also that the people of Fort Saskatchewan would be able to bear a portion of the expense of the proposed change for the sake of getting telegraphic communication. He received the following answer from Mr. Gibson by this mail: "I have the honor to inform you that the government are disposed to find wire and put up the line between Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, and Beaver lake, to the Victoria trail crossing, provided the people at these places will supply the poles on the route between Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and Beaver lake, the government finding the balance of poles between Victoria trail and Beaver lake settlement. It will be 25 feet long, over two sides, not less than 4 1/2 inches diameter at small end, sound, and straight as possible, all knots cut flush with the ends, delivered sixty six yards apart. But to be cut at right angles to length of pole."

GENERAL NEWS.

The third reading of the new land bill passed without division. A layer of fire brick clay has been struck at Odanah, Manitoba.

J. W. Sifton, of Brandon, will crop 600 acres this season. He is on the bonanza lay out.

J. H. Metcalf, of Kingston, has been appointed to conduct the government's North-West land sales.

Dr. Cowan and J. B. Tyrell, of the geological survey, will explore North-West coal seams this season.

Strikes and destruction of property have occurred on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad.

The MacLeod Gazette has been informed that thirty families have left Oregon, bound for the MacLeod colony.

The proposal by the New Brunswick government to take a popular vote on the abolition of the upper house has been negatived by that body.

The Manitoba and Northwestern are building a spur track from Westbourne to the head of navigation on lake Manitoba, near the mouth of Perch creek.

Ten highland Scotch families, sent out by Lady Gordon Cathcart, arrived in Winnipeg lately. They are apparently well to do. Others will follow them.

Correspondence laid before the house relative to the navigation of Hudson's bay showed that whaling vessels had entered on the 1st of July and left on the 1st of November.

John Spittal, of Hawk lake, Manitoba, recently attempted to melt the end off a dynamite cartridge in a forge. He succeeded. Address, Winnipeg hospital. Didn't know it was loaded.

Capt. D. H. Macdonnell was elected member of the North-West council for Lorne district—Prince Albert and adjoining settlements—on June 14th, by a majority of 169 over his opponent Dr. Porter—Herald.

Two C.P.R. trains collided a short distance south of the Louise bridge on May 5th. The engine of one was thrown off the track, and two cars of the other were destroyed. No person killed or injured.

The first instalment of destitute Irish immigrants arrived in Winnipeg on May 8th. They came principally from the counties of Mayo and Galway, and numbered 57 souls, of which 14 were adult males. Some will be placed on land, but the majority will endeavor to procure work. The St. Patrick's society will take care of them.

Hereafter when Canadian Indians are found by United States troops, south of the boundary, their horses, carts, arms, robes and tents will be taken from them and themselves shipped across the boundary line.

Montreal fur market, May 9: Beaver per lb. \$2 to \$2.50, bear \$2 to \$9, cub \$3 to \$4, fisher \$4 to \$6, otter \$10 to \$11, lynx \$2 to \$3, marten 75c to 90c, mink 75c to \$1, skunk 40c to 60c, muskrat, spring, 15c to 17c. Market dull.

Three new electoral divisions have been or will shortly be proclaimed in the province of Assiniboia along the line of the C.P.R., namely Broadview, Qu'Appelle and Regina. Another district will probably be formed at Macleod or Calgary.

One of the Bell farm squatters named Coleman was brought up before a J.P. lately charged with pulling up stakes which a surveyor employed by the farm had planted on the land claimed by him. He was committed for trial.

S. C. Biggs, a prominent Winnipeg lawyer, says that Winnipeg was valued at \$20,000,000 during the boom, but that it would not sell for \$20,000,000 now. He says: "Unless something is done to check and control the public expenditure the city will be ruined."

Four of the Indians concerned in the cattle and horse stealing on the Marais river, Montana, last March, were lately tried at Fort Walsh and sentenced to five years penitentiary. They have arrived at Stony mountain.

Three were Cree and one a Salteaux. W. E. Boyle, of the firm of McArthur, Boyle & Campbell, has been elected managing director of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company. He is expected to direct the contract for constructing the line to Prince Albert at once will be let to the St. Paul construction company.

The supplementary estimates contain an appropriation of \$200,000 to supplement amounts voted under various subheads to Manitoba and the North-West. Also \$50,000 additional for the mounted police, \$45,000 for postal service in Keewatin and the North-West, and \$150,000 additional for services connected with public lands.

The premier lately stated in the house that the colonization societies "cannot earn a solitary acre of land unless they locate 64 settlers in every township. To do that they are required to give away the domain, even a premium to settlers if necessary, unless, indeed, the lands are so valuable that settlers can be found in abundance to pay the price these companies may place upon them."

The profile of the line of the C.P.R. from Calgary to the second crossing of the Columbia River has been submitted to the minister of railways. In an accompanying letter, general manager Van Horne says that in descending from the summit of the Rocky mountains to the Columbia river a gradient of 30 feet to the mile can be secured, but that it will involve a large loss in distance, heavy curvature, long tunnels, enormous expense, and serious loss of time in construction, and that each of these objections is so serious as to render the use of that gradient almost impracticable. The company have therefore decided to adopt a direct road down the slope which for a distance of twenty miles will have a gradient of 116 feet to the mile. If the 90 foot grade were adopted an assistant engine would be necessary in ascending, and with the same assistance the 116 foot grade can be surmounted. The direct line across the Selkirk mountains from the first to the second crossing of the Columbia is 65 miles long, with 116 foot grades for twenty miles on each side, as against 140—a saving of 77 miles around the bend of the Columbia, with a maximum gradient of 52 feet to the mile. Trains going by the shorter route would have to be assisted for a distance of twenty miles on either side of the Selkirk range, but by that route two hours time on passenger and four hours time on freight trains would be saved as against the longer route. Gradients of 116 feet to the mile are found to be practicable on roads in the United States.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, June 2nd, 1883. Report for the Bulletin by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	49	40
Sunday,	62	46
Monday,	75	36
Tuesday,	72	51
Wednesday,	70	45
Thursday,	59	42
Friday,	72	40

Barometer falling, 27.738.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade where which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work.

A perfect fit guaranteed.

Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton.

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton.

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDUGALL & CO.

Removed to

THEIR NEW PREMISES

On the corner of Fraser avenue and Main street, opposite their present stand, on

THURSDAY LAST.

A large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

DRY GOODS, AND

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Now on the way from the end of the track, and expected to arrive next week.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW STORE

And the new goods.

BROWN & CURRY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

NORRIS & CAREY,

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Which will be sold at

PRICES LOWER THAN LAST FALL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH FREIGHT.

The stock on hand includes

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Of every variety and at bottom prices—Men's duffled Overshoes and Felt Boots, Ladies' and Children's overshoes.

A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES

Which are going off rapidly.

DRY GOODS & READY-MADE CLOTHING

All styles and prices.

22 BOTTOM FIGURES THROUGHOUT.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.